Pursuant to the notice given, the Central Commit-ce mete at the rooms of the National Institute, in the atent Office, on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, 8 o'clock.

meeting was called to order by Professor Wal-

The meeting was called to order by Professor Walter R. Johnson, on whose motion Col. Peter Force was called to the Chair, and Charles F. Stanbury chosen Secretary of the meeting.

This temporary organization having been effected, the committee proceeded to organize permanently by the appointmens of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, Chairman, and Prof. Walter R. Johnson Secretary.

At the the request of the Chairman, (Col. Force,) the following papers were read by Prof. Johnson, in explanation of the appointment and duties of the committee:

committee:

State Department,
Washington, May 17, 1850.

To the President of the National Institute
for the Promotion of Science.
Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and this Department relative to the proposed Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in the year 1851.

From the circular of the Royal Commissioners of Great Britain, hereto annexed, it will be observed that all objects intended to be introduced from foreign countries and entered for that Exhibition are required to have been first submitted to and approved by a contral authority or commission of the country from which they shall be brought, and that no other will be recognized as a central outhority except such as

This communication was laid before the National Institute, and by it referred to a select committee, which brought forward the following report:

Report of the Committee of the National Institute The special committee, to which was referred the communication from the Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, relative to the formation of a central authority for transmitting articles to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1851, offers the

Exhibition to be held in London in 1851, offers the following report:

The committee, impressed with the importance of the subject commended to the Institute, have given to it their earnest and careful attention.

The resources, the ingenuity, the industry, and arts of the United States are conceived to merit the best endeavors to procure for them opportunities of being adequately represented in the great Industrial Exhibition at London.

Aggregably to the programme adopted by the Roy-

Exhibition at London.

Aggreeably to the programme adopted by the Royal Commission, no articles are to be received from Foreign Exhibitors except those which shall have been approved by a central authority, recognized as such by the Government of the country from which they are sent.

they are sent.

This Institute being the only Society for the Promotion of Science and the Arts, directly incorporated by the Government, the Secretary of State has deemed it the appropriate body to take action or make suggestions retative to the fulfilment of the wishes of the Royal Commissioners, by the establishment of such a central authority as the case seems to require.

To this voluntary proposal on the part of the Secretary of State, the committee consider the National

retary of State, the committee consider the National Institute in duty bound to respond. In accordance with this view, the committee respectfully recommend the following resolution:

1. Resolved, That the Institute will take action on the subject submitted to it by the Department of

2. Resolved, That the Institute do now pro to constitute a committee suitable to be recogn the Government as a central body to hold correcte with the British Commissioners, and to

PETER FORCE, JOSEPH HENRY, WALTER R JOHNSON, J. J. GREENOUGH, CHARLES WILKES, Committee

NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1850.
Sig: I have the honor to make known to the Department of State the action which this Institute has taken on the subject of your communication of the 17th instant. That action is comprised in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted after full discussion at the meeting held this evening, "Resolved, That the In titute will take action or

the subject submitted to it by the Department State. "Resolved That the Institute do now proceed constitute a committee suitable to be recognised by the Government to hold correspondence with the British Commissioners, and to secure the reception of American productions at the proposed Industrial Exhibition in London.

"Resolved, That a committee of not less than nine-tent he recognised by

cen be appointed to constitute a Central Committee on the Industrial Exhibition, and to correspond with societies and local committees throughout the United States.

"Resolved, That the President of this Institute be

"Resolved, That the President of this institute be a member of the Central Committee.

"Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to the Secretary of State a copy of the foregoing resolutions, tegether with the names of the

Hon James A Pearce, U. S. Senate, member of the Hon James A Pearce, U. S. Senate, member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Hon. Levi Woodbury, M. N. I., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Commodore Lewis Warrington, U. S. N., M. N. I., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. Prof. Joseph Henry, Vice President of the N. I., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

Erof. Walter R. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute.

the National Institute. Prof. Alexander D. Bache, M. N. I., member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and Superintendent of the Coast Survey. ommander Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., M. N. I., late

ing an. Hon, Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senate, member of the

Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, U. S. N., Vice President National Obsservatory. James Greenough, Esq., M. N. I.

Charles F. Stansbury, Esq., Recording Secr. tary of the National Institute. Col. J. J. Abert, M. N. I., Chief of the Topographical Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Vice President N. I., Chief

Engineer, U. S. Arny.
Thomas Ewbank, Esq., Commissioner of Patents,
William Easby, Esq., Treasurer National Institute.
Leonard D. Gale, M. D., M. N. I., Examiner of

Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., M. N. I., Superinten-dent of Census. dent of Census. Ezra C. Scaman, Esq., M. N. I.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WALTER R. JOHNSON,
Cor. Secretary of the National Institute Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 8, 1850.

8in: I have duly received your letter of the 27th lumo, communicating to this Department the pro-

HE SOUTHERN PRESS.

DAILY.

Washington, Tuesday, June 25, 1850.

No. 8.

THE GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBI-note of the 17th of the same month. Those proceedceedings of the National Institute on the subject of my note of the 17th of the same month. Those proceed-ings appear to me to be perfectly satisfactory; and I have accordingly transmitted them to the British Min-ister in this city, with the communication, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't sery't,
JOHN'M. CLAYTON.
WALTER N. JOHNSON, Esq., Corresponding
Secretary of the National Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 1, 1850.

Sin: I have the honor to trausmit to you herewith a copy of the correspondence which has passed between this Department and the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, respecting the organization of a committee to constitute the central authority required by the regulations of the Royal Commission on the proposed Industrial Exhibition, to cerrespond with them in London, and with societies, local committees, and individuals in this country, and to sanction the forwarding of articles applicable to the exhibition. I need hardly say to you, sir, that the proceedings of the National Institute, as set forth in this correspondence, meet the approbation of the Department, which has full confidence in the committee named by that Institute.

nstitute.
I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you he assurance of my high and distinguished conderation.
JOHN M. CLAYTON.
Right Honorable Sir H. L. BULWER, &c.

Extract from the Circular of the Royal Commis-

Great Britain, hereto annexed, it will be observed that all objects intended to be introduced from foreign countries and entered for that Exhibition are required to have been first submitted to and approved by a contral authority or commission of the country from which they shall be brrought, and that no other will be recognized as a central authority except such as shall have been so certified by the Government of the country in which it exists.

That American industry and arts may be enabled to appear in the place allotted to them, it will be indispensable that a recognized central authority should be constituted; and I am under the impression that the National Institute, having been regularly incorporated by act of Congross, and being habitually engaged in matters pertaining to the arts and sciences, is the proper body for taking the initiative in constituting such a central authority.

I therefore beg leave to submit to its consideration the interesting and important subject which has been brought to the attention of this Department by the distinguished Envoy of her Majesty's Government, and to request such action or suggestions as may seem necessary in order that the natural productions, the ingenuity, industry, and arts of the United States may be fully and suitably represented on the interesting occasion herein referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, JOHN M. CLAYTON.

This communication was laid before the National Lentwites are her it referred to a specific production of which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the conditions and limitations of which due notice shall have been limit "The Commissioners have felt that it would b

do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the conditions and limitations of which due notice shall have been given. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow-coun-

that to be the Central Authority in each case which is stated to be so by the Government of its country Having once been put in communication with a Central Authority in any country, they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and unauthorized individuals; and, should any such be addressed to them, they can only refer to a central body. This decision is essentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion.

"No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomewhere the property of the prope

soever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition unless they come with the sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce. The Commissioners do not insist upon such articles being in all cases actually forwarded by the cles being in all cases actually forwarded by the Central Authority, though they consider that this would generally be the most satisfactory arrange-ment; but it is indispensable that the sanction of such authority should in all cases be expressly given, and that it be held responsible for the fit-ness of such articles for exhibition, and for not authorizing the exhibition of a greater quantity that can be recommedated in the same assigned than can be accommodated in the space assigned

A full discussion was then had of the subjecthus laid before the committee, and, on motion o

thus laid before the committee, and, on motion of the Hon, W. W. Seaton, it was—

Resolved, That the Committee of five first charged with this subject by the Institute (substituting Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Greenough, who is absent) be an Executive Committee to take all necessary steps to carry out the views of the general com-mittee.

The following gentlemen constitute the Execu-tive Committee: Col. Peter Force, Prof. Walter

tive Committee: Col. Peter Force, Prof. Walter R. Johnson, Prof. Joseph Henry, J. C. G. Ken-nedy, Esq., Capt. Charles Wilkes.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested t repare the proceedings of this meeting for pub

And the Committee adjourned CHARLES F. STANSBURY. Secretary of the Meeting N. B .- Associations, committees, or individual desirous to make propositions or to receive information, are requested to address their communications to J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revo-lutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in quick succession, and of which the "end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of inter-est bitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily invested trecords of the newspapers, and the claboa member of the Central Committee.

"Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to the Secretary of State a copy of the foregoing resolutions, together with the names of the Central Committee."

The following are the names of the members of the Central Committee appointed in accordance with the foregoing resolutions:

Hon. Milhard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, and ex officio Chancellor of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Col. Peter Force, President of the National Institute.

ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low price at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand deposit. iltra in its views on any one of the grand departultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hama, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and

land under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster;" it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per ann For any two do.
For any three do.
For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 9 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 Premiums, Consisting of back volumes of the following value

Consisting of baca, able works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany,
The Metropolitan Magazine,
Blackwood's Magazine,
London Quarterly Review,
Edinburgh Review,
Foreign Quarterly Review,
Westminster Review.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the periodicals, at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals, at \$7 a year, or to four of the Reviews, at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to four of the Reviews and Blackwood, at 10, will receive three premium volumes.

Consecutive premium volumes will be furnished when practicable; but to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

Clubbing.

copies of any or all of the above works agent.

27-Remit'ances and communications should be al-

1.EONARD SCOTT & CO.
79 Fulton Street, Mew York.
75 Entrance 54 Gold-st.
Jan. 4.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK. THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS.

Daguerreotypes by Brady-Engraved by D'Aviguon.

EDITED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LITERARY MEN.

UNDER this title will be published, during the year 1850, twenty-four Portraits and Biographical Sketches of American citizens who have become illustrious in the service of the country. Every portion of the work will receive the most careful attention, and nothing will be spared to render it a worthy nad enduring monument to the great men of the Republic

nad enduring monument to the great men of the Republic.

Mr. Brady has been many years engaged, at great expense, in collecting Portraits for a National Gallery, and those which are being engraved for this work are believed to be superior to any that have ever been taken. In the accomplishment of this great object he has experienced the utmost courtesy and encouragement from distinguished men. Mr. Brady's reputation has been too long established to need any recommendation. His daguerreotypes are in the highest sense the works of art, glowing with the soul of the living countenance.

highest sense the works of art, glowing with the soul of the living countenance.

The drawings and engravings of D'Avignon have been pronounced by Europeans of taste to be fully equal, and in some respects superior to those of the best artists of London and Paris; and every impression in this Gallery will be taken under his immediate supervision. The typography will be executed as carefully and in as superba style as the engravings themselves. The entire work will be on the finest imperial folio paper, 16 by 23 unches, made expr.s.ly for this purpose.

This work has nothing sectional in its scope; it will therefore be comprehensive in its spirit. The

This work has nothing sectional in its scope; it will therefore be comprehensive in its spirit. The names of those men only are admitted, whose talents and public services have won for them an innorable fame throughout the nation. Each of the great departments of life will have its representatives. Art and Literature are universal in their spirit, and the Gallery is intended to be a worthy and enduring mon-Gallery is intended to be a worthy and enduring monument to the great men of the Republic, whose achievements and fame constitute the chief glory of the nation. We hope that every lover of Art, and friend of our glorious Union, will respond to our appeal for encouragement and aid in so commendable an undertaking, that its publication may make an era in the progress of American Art, and by grouping the illustrious men of the Union together, consolidate it still more firmly.

As no work of this kind has appeared in America, and the prices they sustain in Europe would place it beyond the reach of most of our citizens, the publishers have resolved to merit a large circulation, by charging a very low price. They have, therefore, established the following

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE, A year's subscription for 24 numbers, . \$20 2 copies for the year, (each)

All the numbers sold separately. For a single number, \$1; and a larger quantity of any single No at the rates as above.

All orders for single numbers, or more, will be promptly filled on the receipt of the money. The whole can be sent without danger of injury, by the expresses, to any part of the country.

47- Any Bookseller, Postmaster, Librarian, or any other person, may obtain subscribers, and his orders will be filled when the money is received.

Advertisements which concern the Fine Arts, in every department, will be admitted on the cover in it the style of the European Journals, on the following terms: All the numbers sold separately. For a single

For one square (of eight lines) once, . For a square for one year,

A corresponding reduction for larger space.

Cards of Artists and others, (of half a square) for

Subscription lists are opened at all the principal Bookstores throughout the United States.

THE EDITORS. NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1850.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The following, from the New York Herald-the most influential paper of the North-contrasts with the commentaries of some of those who affect to be champions of the South in Southern cities :

Appress of the Nashville Convention.-In our columns, to-day, will be found this admirable document. It speaks to the whole confederacy in a tone of carnest remonstance and decision. Will such an address be unheeded? Will the abolition and free soil spirit, still rampant, and charged from the toe to the crown full of a disorganizing tendency, go on in front of such a warning? Or, will the sound, practical sense of the Union exhibit itself in plain and unequivocal terms, and take such a course as will level the hills of false pride and false ambition, which have been heaved up as barriers to the great republican hills of false pride and false ambition, which have been heaved up as barriers to the great republican energy of the country, which finds in the Union all requisite strength, and in harmony all desirable permanency? We commend the address to the deep, heartfelt attention of every patriotic mind, assured that the petry party prejudices of the time-serving hour will stak before the presence of those stem realities and principles which must be approved by all men conscientionsly devoted to supported by all men conscientiously devoted to

An Omization. The report of the minority of the committee n resolutions has heretofore been accidentally mitted from the published proceedings of the Convention. We give it below, remarking, by as originally reported by the committee, and that it was afterwards so amended as to enable a portion of the minority of the committee to vote for it. The principle amendment consisted in the addition of the following explanation of the addition of the following explanation of the views of a portion of the members of the convention to the concluding paragraph of the address:

"It is proper to state to you, that while we are unanimous in approving the resolutions accompanying the address, the Delegates to this Convention are not entirely unanimous in approving all the arguments contained in it; particularly such as relate to the Compromise Bill pending in the United States Senate, though none are in favor of that bill, unless it be amended in conformity with our resolutions, or in such manner as shall subted States Senate, though none are in favor of that bill, unless it be amended in conformity with our resolutions, or in such manner as shall sub-

stantially secure the South the rights asserted in them." After this amendment had been inserted the address was generally acceptable,-Nashville Union.

From the London Punch. PEMALE 'BUSSES.

Sir, ——I am a great Omaibus Traveller, be ause I am poor, and the Omnibus is the poo nan's carriage.
"These carriages, however, are far from per-

man's carriage.

"These carriages, however, are far from perfect. Amongst other drawbacks, I will mention one: Tue Lades.

"I maintain that ladies have no right in Omnibuses at all. They never were intended for them, and at first no lady had the face to get into an Omnibus. She would as soon have thought of walking into a Divan or Billiard-room, or the Athenaeum—or any one of our clubs. Omnibuses, I lay down, were built for men, and by men they ought exclusively to be filled.

At present, Ladies are interlopers—intruders, and I should not wonder if in time they do not make it a favor to let us ride in our own vehicles. As it is I never get into an Omnibus that I see filled ed with the lovely sex. I could no more do it than I could pass the day at Exeter Hall.

In the first place, I detest babies in any shape—quiet or noisy. If they are quiet, they play with your shirt frill, or your watch chain; if they are noisy, they kick your trowsers and clutch your whiskers.

Now, sir, it is pretty evident, that if there were no Ladies in an Omnibus, there would be no babies. By excluding the one, you virtually slam the door in the face of the other. I would have babies pay double fare, and twins should not be admitted at any price.

There are other complaints, however, just as loud as the babies—which I do not object to, if they happen to be asleep, and you are not requested to hold them on your lap. But a Lady

There are other complaints, however, just as loud as the babies—which I do not object to, if they happen to be asleep, and you are not requested to hold them on your lap. But a Lady takes up twice as much room as a gentleman. Look at her dress! What with her hoops, and her flounces, and pelices, victorines, manualines, crinolines, and a thousand other lines, I defy her not to take room for two, at least. The cansequence is, we have to suffer. If there are two Ladies on the same side, you will see the geutlemen run up into a corner at the end, packed together as tight as a pack of cards.

Besides, every Lady who gets into an Omnibus has an inseparable attachment for a bundle, a bandbox, a bird cage, and a parcel of some sort or other, which ought properly to have gone by the Parcel's Delivery Company. These parcels are always in the gentlemen's way—and if you have left the Omnibus. Do what you will to oblige the women they are never satisfied.

There is but one remedy for this state of things, sir, and with your leave I now hasten to propose

There is but one remedy for this state of things, sir, and with your leave I now hasten to propose it—Let the Ladies have an Omnibus of their own!

There are carriages exclusively for the Ladies on the railways, why should not the same system be adopted in the streets with our public vehicles.

The conductor should be a Lady—the driver should be a Lady.

The roof inside should be omamented with

by jumpers, or else the roof outside provided with cradles, for the convenience of the dear ba-The interior should be lined with looking glasses.

At the end of the vehicle should be exhibited on

an embossed card with little raised Cupids kissing each other, and carefully decorated with ribbons, the following placard: NO SCANDAL ALLOWED.

To prevent disputes, every Lady should pay her fare on getting in, and no money to be return-ed upon the lady suddenly discovering she is go-ing in an opposite direction to that which she in-A stringent law should be made that no Lady

is to keep the Omnibus waiting more than five minutes, while she is searching in every pocket, bag and ridicule, "for her change."

Only one bundle to be allowed to each Lady.

A separate Omnibus to run every Saturday and

suggest itself for such Omibusses. There is 'Paradisc,' 'the Boudoir,' 'the Nursery,' 'the Parasol,' 'the Reindeer,' 'the Bonnetbox,' 'the Whis-

(for such it literally would be,) and many more which I shall be happy to supply.

I am sure such a vehicle would be hailed by all classes, but by the Ladies more especially, as an immense improvement upon our present plan of mixed Omnibusses. It would be pleasanter for the ladies and much more comfortable for the gentlemen. The former would avoid many insults and robberies, and the latter a hundred inconvergence in the shares of wet unphealing digity patrons. niences in the shape of wet umbrellas, dirty pat-tens, and teething children—to say nothing of being continually called upon to 'go outside, (du-ring a shower of rain) to oblige a lady.' I should like to see a lady ever doing the same for a gen-

tleman.
I remain, sir, (and intend remaining as long as An Olo Bacuelon, Æt 62."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF CANADA.—The following is a statement of the nett revenue of the province of Canada for the year 1849, and an ab-stract of the expenditure during the same period.

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Permanent do. do. Province of Canada 67,194 19 9 Charges under estimates of 1849 . 117,355 18 Balance at credit of the Consolidated Fund . .

121,793 19 91 £791.340 17 111 By balance at credit of Consolidated Fund 21st Jan. 1849 Public works, Act 12, Vic. c. v. Unpaid warrants 59,276 5 412,626 18 Balance brought down Nett customs . Do. excise . . 21.131 16 Do. territorial Light house or tonnage duty Canada West 1,009 10,763 Bank imposts Revenue from public works Revenue from por Militia fines, &c. 42,615 Fines and forfeitures including

By balance brought down £121,793 19

[From the Burlington (lowa) Gazette,] Missouri Slave Case--\$2,900 Damages.

At the term of the U. S. District Court held in

moat of our readers. Nine slaves made their es cape from Mr. Daggs, in Clark County, Missouri in 1848, four of whom were subsequently recap-tured. The other five never were recovered.—

epresentatives on the floor of Congress, even at the present session, that no matter how clear the slaves stolen from him could not be obtained in any free State in the Union. We have ever thought this charge unjust, and now point to the verdict in the case above alluded to to show that as far as Iowa is concerned it is utterly unfounded. What-

LATE FROM NEW MEXICO .- We received, late last evening, the important intelligence (via Texas) that Neighbors has returned from New Mexico with a very fat flea in his right ear, bringing the useful intelligence that he has been unable to organise the county of Santa Fe, by reason (as he says) of the interference of the roe, in pursuance of fresher orders from Washington has issued a call for a Convention of the people of New Mexico to meet at Santa Fe in May (now there is no doubt of the ready obedience of the New Mexicans to this call.

This is altogether the most important and gratithough we long, impatiently, and for a time confidently expetced just such advices, we cannot yet reconcile them with the drift of Gen. Taylor's reconcile them with the drift of Gen. Taylor's new special Message above quoted from—but we are very ready to waive that. If the Administration is at last fairly, fully, openly committed to the Independence of New Mexico and the maintenance of her territorial integrity, we are with it heart and soul. Much precious time has been lost, but by frankness, energy and determination all may be regained. There will of course be a new call on the President for information, and we look for an answer very different in tone and bear-

ing from that of Monday.

When it comes, look out for harricanes in Con-

turned from San Jose which I consider by far the most inviting family seat in California. The trip most inviting family seat in California. The trip from this city to that is one of the most interesting in the country. To the west is the immense coast range, through the gorges of which you may now and then see the proud blue old Pacific; while on the east, San Francisco Bay, dotted with a variety of small vessels, is visible all the time. The road is excellent, and the scenery novel. Goshen never was more fruitful in fat cattle, nor Job in his palmy days a greater herdsman than the rancheros of these mountain gorges and intermediate valleys. One may exclaim—"The cattle upon a thousand hills!" The wild oats and clover, rich as they can be grown, are seen all over these mountains. The quail abounds here; and vast mountains. The quail abounds here; and vast flocks of wild geese are all the while visible. We saw a bird of beautiful plumage, called here the magpie, together with the squirrels of the prairies, and the common wolf of the country. While magpie, together with the squirrels of the prairies, and the common wolf of the country. While standing in the streets of San Jose, two finely mounted Mexicans came dashing in at a furious rate, dragging after them a grizzly bear, which they had lassoed in the mountains, and before he could regain his footing was brought in, in triumph. The shaggy fellow growled terribly, but the fleet heres at a regular control of the prairies. but the fleet horses at a regular pace kept their debonair riders in advance of his uneasy personage. Here we saw elk of the country, large, fat, and the meat very nutricious.—Correspondence of the N. O. Crescent.

The Evening Picayune of Thursday, states that the grand levee in the parish of Pointe Coupee has been broken, and thus there is danger of the fairest portion of Louisiana being inundated. It occurred on Monday. The breach on Wednesday was one hundred and fifty yards wide. A large force was battling with it, but wide. A large force was battling with it, but with small hope of success. The following letter shows the extent of the catastrophe:

BAYOU SARA, June 12, 1850.

1.315 9 2
14,379 3 4
A writer in the Genessee "Farmer" gives the following as his method of preserving hams. It is an easy experiment, and deserves a trial by those engaged in curing pork.

will wish to settle at Buda. The citizens of St. Louis also resolved to petition Congress in favor of an adequate grant of land in Iowa for the Hungarian patriots now here, as well as for those yet to come.—N. Y. Tribune.

press it well around the hams in the bags; tie your bags with good strings, put on a card the year to show their age, and hang them up in your garret or some dry room; and man them up in your garret or some dry room; and my word for it, if you let them hang for five years, they will be better for boiling than on the day you put them up. I have kept them seven years, and have some now that are four years old. This method costs but little, as the bags will last for years. The only loss is the hay, and that the cattle will eat if A short man became attached to a very tall given to them in the winter. No flies or bugs woman, and somebody said that he had fallen in love?" love with her. "Do you call that falling in love?" around them, the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and the hay will impart a fine flavor to the hams."

Wheat, bushels, 510,118 442,904

There has been a slight increase in the receipts at Oswego, but the aggregate falling off at the two points is equivalent to more than 400,000 barrels flour,

Gen. Taylor in Maine

In the Boston Journal of the 14th inst., we find the proceedings of a large and enthis city last week, Judge Dyer presiding, the case of Ruel Daggs, plaintiff, rs. Elihu Frazier and others, defendants, came on for trial. The suit was brought as an action for trespass in the case, for harboring and concealing the plaintiff's slaves, poposing their arrest, and rescuing them after arrest. Mass., convened for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the course pursued by Gen. Taylor's administration, both in research tiger on this last trip, and my miraculous escape! By Jove! old fellow, had any betcountry. Mayor Silsbee presided, and in his address paid a high encomium to the would ne'er, in this world, receive a scratch his address paid a high encomium to the would ne'er, in this world, receive a scratch character of Gen. Taylor, in which he ex- of the pen from A. M. It occurred on the pressed the hope that the people of New 25th of last month; so, to make a short busi-England would promptly declare their readiness of it, here goes.

These slaves were secreted and assisted to escape by sundry citizens of Salem, in Henry county, of this State, and Mr. Daggs brought a suit against some of those most actively engaged in the affair for the value of the negroes.

The case was argued at length, and with much ability, by Mr. Horer, (who was employed but a few days before the trial came on.) for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hall and Mr. Morton for defendants. Much of the evidence taken on the part of the plaintiff by attorneys previously employed was ruled out by the Court on account of informality, &c.; but enough was elicited on the trial to secure him damages. The jury—one of the most intelligent set of men probably ever empanneled in lowa—retired for but a brief space of time, and on returning brought in a verdict of \$2,900 for the plaintiff, with costs of suit. The cost, we learn, will probably not fall much short of \$1,000 were opposed to General Taylor's election, It has been said by Southern Senators and taking it for granted that he would take the opposite ground on this subject, who now allow that he is eminently entitled to their respect and confidence-and the time would come when they must discharge the duty resting upon them, by publicly rendering credit when credit is due.

"In conclusion, Mr. Upham remarked that all who supported Gen. Taylor in 1848, suption to slavery in the abstract, there is no disposition to interfere with the rights of the citizens of other States, as acquired under the Constitution. The act of Congress authorizing the reclamation of slaves escaping from service is recognized as binding, and public opinion will not sanction any attempt to evade its provisions.

A motion for a new trial was overruled by the Court. Notice of a bill of exceptions was then given by the attorneys for the defendants, with the view of taking the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

resolutions, which, with others, were unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the people of all parties demand the immediate admission of California into the Union with her present Constitution, unembarrassed, and undelayed by implication with any other measure whatever; they are justly indignant that a State, composed of the enterprising, energetic, and patriotic sons of every member of our Confederacy, in its history and growth a glorious monument of the spirit and genius of our people, whose Constitution is a noble offering to the cause of freedom and humanity, and which brines such whose Constitution is a noble offering to the cause of freedom and humanity, and which brings such a contribution to the wealth, greatness, and power of the Union, after having been promptly and warmly welcomed by the President, has, for months, been knocking in vain at the doors of Congress. The people demanded that these doors be opened immediately.

to our confederacy as a State.

when it comes, look out for harricanes in Congress! All we have yet had are nothing to them. If what Col. Munroe is reported to have done is avowed and justified by the President, the "divorce" between him and the last remnant of the patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose pering Gallery, 'the Ladies' Drawing Room,' vorce" between him and the last remnant of the patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose (for such it literally would be,) and many more slavery Propaganda will be complete. We await duty it is to respect the convictions of all parties and all sections of our common country, and who has proved that he respects our convictions by not asking us to abandon them. The adoption of his policy by Congress would terminate the conflict between the North and South, without humiliants and in accordance with the ting either party, and in accordance with the rights of the Territories and the principles of lib-

erty and justice.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian. WASHINGTON CITY, June 12, 1850.

Editors of the Savannah Georgian : Gentlemen : I send you, by this mail, the mere skeleton of some poor remarks made by me in the House of Representatives on the 7th instant. I had been for some time unwell. I considered it proper to declare my opinions, and I did so, with-out preparation, and without notes. Had I time now, I would write out what I said in the form of I had been for some time unwell. I considered it be proper to declare my opinions, and I did so, without preparation, and without notes. Had I time fares badly; in many fields we could not see it for now, I would write out what I said in the form of a speech. But we are engaged in a most exciting struggle, and I cannot spare the necessary hours. struggle, and I cannot spare the necessary hours.
I regret from my inmost heart, that I cannot agree
with you and perhaps with a majority of my Savannah constituents. It is painful to me that they have not a man to represent them, who can see as they do, the justice and beauties of the proposed adjustment. It must be amended before I can

I am, very respectfully,
JOSEPH W. JACKSON.

Dear Pic.—At last the Grand Levee in Pointe Coupee has given way, under the heavy pressure of water that rested upon it, the river being four-teen feet higher than the surface of the fields opposite on the outside. The crevasse occurred night before last, and is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and is running with a rapidity equal to that of the falls of St. Anthony, sweeping every thing before it; destroying houses, stock, acc., from Point Coupee to Berwick's Bay. No effort will be made to stop it; all hands considering it impossible. This will rid the town of Bayou Sara of its superfluity of water, and the good citizens of that place congratulate themselves that the water will be entirely off the town in less than a week.

The Hungarians in the West.—Governor Ujhazy and his companions have, as we learn, fixed on a tract of land in Iowa, on Grand River, some hundred and forty miles southwest of Burlington, and there they propose to establish them, ight, and it is about one hundred and in Iowa, on Grand River, some hundred and forty miles southwest of Burlington, and there they propose to call Buda, after the capital city of their native country. Gov. Col. P. is planting over, and Mr. A. told me tender to that of the falls of St. Anthony, sweeping every thing before it; destroying houses, stock, with which to commence operations. While there alieves the falls of St. Authony, sweeping it impossible. This will rid the town of Bayou Sara of its superfluity of water, and the good citizens of that place congratulate themselves that the water will be entirely off the town in less than a week.

To Preserve Hams through the Summer.

A writer in the Genessee "Farmer" gives the THE HUNGARIANS IN THE WEST .- GOVERNO

an easy experiment, and deserves a trial by those engaged in curing pork.

"Make a number of common cotton bags, a little larger than your hams; after the bams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the very best kind of sweet, well made hay, cut it with a cutting-box or knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags; the your bags with good strings, put on a card the year to show their are as when the transposed that the amount of manufacture will be doubled the year to show their are as a trial by those engaged in curing pork.

A NEW EXPERPRISE.—A party of Germans have erected, in Steubenville, Ohio, an establishment for the manufacture (Soda Ash and Chloride of Lime. It is the only one of the kind in the Cnited States, and it is estimated that during the first year it will produce between \$40,000 and \$55,000 worth of Soda Ash, and the supposed that the amount of manufacture will be doubled the year is 198,503 bbls. Bour, and 1,053,717 bushels wheat; reducing the weight to flour, and the total falling off is equivalent to 435,866 bbls. flour. The large deficiency in the receipts at Buffalo is without a parallel in the fluctuations of the wheat crop of the West, and seems likely to be largely increased before any of the new crop is brought that out. The receipts of flour and wheat to June 8th 1850, at Oswego and Buffalo has been as follows:

Oswego. Flour, barrels, 99,729 Wheat, bushels, 510,118 150.977

The Southern Press," Tri-weekl Is published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday of each week.

"The Southern Press," - Weekly, Is published every Wednesday

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@F- Individuals may forward the amount of their 5- Individuals may forward to continuous at our risk. Address, (post-paid)
ELLWOOD FISHER,
Washington City.

Stopping a Tiger. The following extract from a letter will be read with interest:

I must give you a slight description of an adventure I had with a ting men been there, they would at once have

England would promptly declare their readiness "to support a Southern and Western President, who comes so fully up to the New England standard." A Mr. Upham, in the course of his speech to the meeting, said:

"General Taylor was indeed a citizen of I went about 12 o'clock in the day, some three miles from my camp. On arriving, I saw it was a case of close quarters, as the Shikaree and the men about her only made signs and would not speak; and on quietly asking where my friend was hanging out, they pointed to a large tree, certainly not more than 25 yards off. I took my rifle and stood facing the tree, just on the line of road my lady took when going out visiting; a sign was made : the men placed on the heights commenced to shout and scream. and in one instant I heard the purring noise like a cat, but about a thousand times louder. The Shikaree presently pressed my arm and told me to take a steady aim, directly I saw

her as she was very ghussa, (angry.)
Immediately she got up, and began walking up and down under the tree, as you see a tiger in a large cage, her tail lashing her sides, and sent at times slap over her back. All at once she saw me; or rather stooped the fore part of her body, put back her ears. as you see an angry cat, opened her mouth gave three or four low growls, and shewed me the whitest set of teeth I have ever yet seen, without the use of tooth powder. At this moment I levelled my gum and fired, struck her, and no sooner had the ball struck, than with one of the most fearful roars I ever heard, down she came upon

Thank God! I was steady and cool, fired the second barrel, hit, but did not stop her. I had just time to get my second gun from my aid (that great man's son, who stood ready as a rock," may his shadow increase") when she was upon me. I fired the right barrel slap into her chest; but this was not enough for the infuriated brute : she got me down right on the broad of my back, just as I was about pulling the left trigger; in her rage, she turned a little, and just took my foot into her mouth ; on feeling the pressure, opened immediately.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts, as their Representatives in the State Legislature have unamiously declared, will ever earnestly insist upon the application of the principles of the Ordinance of 1787 to any legislation by Congress for the civil government of the territories, but we are willing that such legislation should be deferred for the present to give opportunity for the people of New Mexico, following the example of California, and the suggestions of the President to frame a constitution for themselves, and claim admission to our confederacy as a State.

Intermediately.

I brute stooping down to worry me, I shoved it up in self defence; she shook it from my began to tell; she reeled away from me about six yards, and dropped down dead.

There was an escape for you! It was the secret wish of my heart to see a tiger charge right up to me. I have seen it once, and pow, so help me God, as a Christian, I never want to see the thing again. I now am Resolved, That it has now become the duty of aware what a chance thing it is : I thought all good citizens and true patriots, who approve of the course of President Taylor, to whatever parties they may heretofore have belonged, to rally forthwith to the rescue of the incorruptible magistrate the plain ramphilian and the day of a man, if steady, could always stop one. The tiger before this had dropped, with one ball, dead; but you see this brute, although with a mortal wound with a pair to be a mortal wound with which we will be with a mortal wound with which we will be with a mortal wound with which we will be with a mortal wound with which we will be with a mortal wound with which we will be with a mortal wound with which will be with a mortal wound wit rancisco Bay, dotted with ls, is visible all the time, and the scenery novel. It is an interpolation of a greater berdsman than acountain gorges and interpolation. The wild onto and clover, who has a seem all over these abounds here; and vast all the while visible. We plumage, called here the with a mortal wound with which she died. hurt. You never heard such "Wah, Wahs" in your life.

THE CROPS, &c .- The editor of the Dresden THE CROPS, &c.—The editor of the Dresden (Tenn.) Lemocrat has recently made a flying trip through Madison, Carrol, and Gibson counties. He says: "The cotton crop presents an unfavor-able appearance at this late stage of the season. Tobacco is so far belated that we fear it will be

seen.

The editor of the Whig Star, published at Oxford, (Miss.) has also been travelling through a portion of North Mississippi. He gives the folportion of North Mississippi. He gives the fol-lowing as the result of his observations: "During a residence of fifteen years in Yalabusha county, we have never seen so gloomy a pospect for a fair crop as now presents itself."

Extracts of letters received in this city.

"GRAND CANE, May 29, 1860. "I have very bad news to write you. I am

has forms, but very few. The impression generally prevails that not more than half crops can be made in the neighborhood referred to above."

A NEW ENTERPRISE .- A party of Germans A MORAL NIGHT .- A New York Journal says

that last Tuesday night the morality of that city may be placed among the most moral of the year. In another Journal we see that during that night there were only twelve persons arrested for assault and battery; about ten for stealing; one for assault with intent to kill; and one for running away with a horse. Moral night!—Balt, Sun.

DAVID S. REID has been nominated by the De-morratic Convention of North Carolina for Gov-ernor of the State,